

**DAILY FLIGHTS**  
to Elath **ARKIA**

WEDNESDAY,  
MAY 13, 1953

# THE JERUSALEM POST

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## Column One BY David Courtney

Mr. Dulles, having breakfasted in Cairo, will be upon us by noon tomorrow. In between today's lunch and tomorrow's tea he will take a brief rest in the crowded rooms of the State. However, the visit it should serve a purpose. Seeing is believing — even if no more should be seen of the land than the road from the dunes of the Sharon to the dunes of the Mandelbaum Gate. It is a solid road, Israel is solid on both sides of it, (it narrowly escapes into the hills of Judea), and the people north and south of it are solidly concerned, like Mr. Dulles, to keep their independence and to prosper in that concern, no doubt, is the motive behind everything that Israel's leaders will have to say to the Secretary of State.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Dulles has come to listen rather than to talk he will be expected to answer certain questions. A guess at what the questions may be seems justified: for Israel's problems specifically, and generally, are not complex. A main question is likely to be: What has the Secretary of State and the U.S. Administration in mind about the regional defense of the Middle East, of which so much and so many plans have been heard and which, presumably, represents the West's chief preoccupation in the area? On this a great deal depends, including, perhaps, regional stability itself, and the form Israel-Arab relations may take in the near future. A regional scheme, including Israel as well as the Arab States and backed by the Western Powers and Turkey could be expected to imply the assurance that no member of it, or alliance of members, would use the strength acquired through the scheme to attack any other member. A regional structure conforming in effect to the Arab boycott of Israel — that is to say, excluding Israel — would not only rob the collective security effort of what is generally conceded to be the most effective military machine in the world, the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., but would also aggravate regional tensions by arming the Arabs at the expense of Israel, against whom, rather than against any possible external aggressor, their hostility is plainly directed.

WHILE the Government of Israel may place special emphasis upon the question of regional security, there can hardly be any doubt of its intention to raise with Mr. Dulles a number of relatively minor matters which, perhaps, provide the key to a solution of the major problem of peace: border friction (constructively dealt with in General Riley's report to U.N.); compensation for abandoned Arab property; the development of water resources in the interests of the region as a whole and as a contribution to the refugee question. And, of course, one cannot help wondering what will be said about Jerusalem. On this subject, as on so many Middle East subjects, illusions play musical chairs with facts and it is hard to know whether fact or illusion will be left standing at the end. And Mr. Dulles, after all, has very little time to spare between today's lunch and tomorrow's tea; or between tomorrow's tea and the end of his twelve-day twenty-day tour, which may be rapid going but not as rapid that he cannot pick up as immense number of facts and illusions — on the way. He is too much of a statesman, we may hope, to try to square the fact with the illusion and on the resulting calculation build his policy.

Jerusalem, May 13.

**THE 3 PUBLIC ENEMIES**  
WHO ARE THEY?

## Clark Says U.N. Has New Plan To Break Deadlock

PANMUNJOM, Tuesday. — General Mark Clark today delivered to his chief of staff a secret, new U.N. counter-proposal to break the Korean armistice deadlock. The U.N. Supreme Commander in Korea said that the new Allied offer would be presented to the Communists "shortly" — and I use the word advisedly.

Gen. Clark arrived at the truce camp today. Before he had here he told newspapermen at Seoul that the new proposal was drawn up with the approval of Washington, and said that the Allies have studied the Communist eight-point plan for disposing of prisoners of war who resist repatriation.

Gen. Clark's disclosure came on the heels of a warning from the Communist negotiators at today's meeting that "an armistice in Korea cannot be reached at all if the Allies persist in refusing to accept the general outline of the Communist eight-point proposal and waste time by prematurely haggling over details. The U.N. Commander refused to disclose the details of the new plan, except that it would be consistent with the U.N. position opposing forced repatriation.

The Communist warning was in reply to U.N. chief negotiator Gen. William H. Harrison's statement that the Communist plan "may not be workable." He said that the Communists refused to furnish details. The Communists offered to reduce the period during which recalcitrant prisoners should remain in charge of the five neutral powers from six to four months. Gen. Clark insisted, however, that this question was not part of the armistice talks and must be settled by a political conference to be held 90 days after an armistice is signed. Questions must be settled step by step with each stage paving the way for the next, while the U.N. "supposes even the first stage cannot be settled until the next stage is made possible by the settlement of the first stage."

**CHOU CHARGES U.S. RAIDS ON CHINA**  
PEKING, Tuesday (UPI). — Chinese Premier, Chou En-lai, today charged that American planes had raided Chinese territory in the last two weeks of the Korean armistice negotiations.

He charged that in these "provocative actions" U.S. aircraft had bombed Chinese territory and had killed more than 200 Chinese residents. Chou said the American planes dropped incendiary bombs in an area of Chinese territory, and that the U.S. Government was aware of this.

(U.S. Communist officials in Tokyo and State Department spokesmen in Washington today denied the charges about the alleged raids.) Meanwhile, the New China News Agency yesterday said that American planes dropped incendiary bombs in an area of Chinese territory, and that the U.S. Government was aware of this.

Mr. B. Argov, the Income Tax Commissioner, explained the amendments both in terms of the tax-payer and of the Treasury.

The Committee studied a table showing the difference between taxes paid in each income bracket at present and the proposed new rates.

One Freezing Point. The bill including the amendment contains a few changes from the proposal made by the Income Tax Commission (as reported in the POST on Sunday). One is the inclusion of only one freezing point, at IL5,000, instead of the two at IL4,500 and IL6,000 proposed by the Commission. According to the scale included in the bill, the tax rate up to IL5,000 would increase at one per cent per IL200 of income, while above that sum the rate would be one per cent per IL500 of income.

The Ministry of Finance is meanwhile continuing its preparations for collecting the unemployment relief tax. There are some indications that the sum aimed at is IL15m.

## Israel Citizenship For 6 1/2 Million Dead

"Even unto them will I give in mine house... an everlasting name that shall not be cut out." Taking its name from the verse in Isaiah, "Yad va-Shem" for the six and a half million Jews who perished in Europe under Nazi domination, Professor Ben-Zion Dinur, Minister of Education and Culture, today introduced a bill to the Knesset in introducing a bill to that effect last night.

There was complete silence in the House during the Minister's speech, and the debate was postponed until the following week, the oft-repeated story of European Jewry's human extermination being too painful to be followed by the daily routine parliamentary bickering.

"Yad va-Shem" will contain the archives of lost communities — vestiges and memories of German, Polish, Ukrainian, and Balkan Jews. Prof. Dinur said. There will be files to tell the story of martyred men, and of the past and the disappearance of the various communities. As a sign of the ultimate unity of Jews all over the world, the Knesset would be asked to confer posthumously Israel citizenship on all the Jewish victims of the Nazis.

"For Israel, though the name of this country, is also the common designation for Jews," Prof. Dinur emphasized.

The ghostly story was not without its noble side, he continued. Some Jews could fight back — as members of partisan bands, or in the surrounded ghettos. The story of the Warsaw Ghetto rising was perhaps the most significant, the most representative of all. "It was the fight of the human being against the beast."

The establishment of the State of Israel, after two thousand years of servitude, was in direct succession to the struggle of the millions of Jews during the Second World War, when over one-and-a-half million Jewish soldiers fought in the ranks of the Allies and in partisan groups.

The world would not tell the story of the Holocaust, "we alone must relate the agony of the victims," Prof. Dinur said. The veteran historian Simon Dubnow, who lived in the ghettos, in the death camps, to "write everything they could."

"Our enemies had forecast the disaster during three generations," Prof. Dinur concluded. The Yad va-Shem archives will be financed by individual contributions as well as by the Government.

Prof. Dinur paid tribute to other institutions abroad, but the main archives must be set up in Jerusalem, "the heart of the Jewish People," he said.

**NEW U.K. ENVOY TO MOSCOW**  
LONDON, Tuesday (Reuters). — Britain has appointed Mr. William Haycraft as its new ambassador in Paris, as Ambassador to Russia in succession to Sir Alwy Gascogne.

Mr. Joseph Serlin, the Minister of Health, charged Kupa Holim with duplicating Government and municipal health services, pointing out, too, that whenever the Histadrut established clinics for their members, the Government was obliged to create parallel services.

The House was divided along traditional party lines on the issue. Mr. Serlin was supported by the General Zionists and Herut; Mapai and Mapam defended the workers' right to finance better health services for themselves.

Mr. Serlin said that if cost Government hospitals IL1,500 per day of hospitalization; Hadassah hospitals, IL12 to IL14; and the Beilinson Hospital of Kupat Holim, IL11 to IL14. Costs should be standardized, he said.

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The Ministry of Welfare came to the fore from both the Left and the Right who charged mismanagement and failure to pursue a clear cut policy. The youth clubs aimed at preventing youth delinquency suffered from a lack of funds, it was said. It is worthwhile to pay IL1,500 a month to club members in Jerusalem if they fall in their purpose. The club of equipment worth IL1,500. Mrs. Sarah Tumbart (Mapai) wondered.

## Soviets Consent to Free Austrian Jewish Property

VIENNA, Tuesday (UPI). — In a move unprecedented in the eight years of Allied occupation, the Soviet Government today announced that it had consented to release some Jewish-owned property "Austrian Property" by the Nazis after the 1938 Anschluss. It was announced at the Soviet Embassy here yesterday.

The Soviet position had always been that the buildings were German-owned and this subject to release as enemy property, despite the original ownership.

**Nagib Repeats British Will be Driven Out**  
CAIRO, Tuesday (UPI). — Premier Nagib said today that Egypt was determined to force the British out of the country. Commenting on Prime Minister Churchill's foreign policy speech in the Commons yesterday, Nagib said British imperialism and aggression remain a permanent threat to the peace of the world.

Two British Naval units arrived in the Canal area last night. In London today, Minister of State Selwyn Lloyd told a surprised and shocked Commons that British soldiers in Egypt have been "ambushed, shot and wounded" in some cases. He said that the British had been quiet about the incidents because they did not wish to jeopardize the success of the Anglo-Egyptian talks, which have since reached a deadlock.

Speaking during the second day of the foreign policy debate, Mr. Lloyd said the agreement desired by Egypt would mean that the base would rapidly become useless, ruining the defence of the entire area. He stated that the Arab countries could not produce or procure the necessary equipment or skill to defend the Suez Canal against the demands of a modern war.

"We are in Egypt by virtue of our Treaty rights, a treaty which when signed in 1936 was held as a great triumph for Egyptian statehood," Lloyd said. "However, we would much prefer an amicable revision of the treaty, and new arrangements arrived at by amicable means."

**Dulles Again Meets Nagib, Sees Nasser**  
CAIRO, Tuesday. — U.S. Secretary of State Dulles today met for the second time with Egyptian Premier Nagib for the second time in two days. No details of the meeting were disclosed.

Earlier British Ambassador Ralph Stevenson and General Sir Brian Robertson, retiring C-in-C of the British Middle East Land Forces, called on the Secretary of State.

After the Ambassador's visit Mr. Dulles conferred with some Egyptian members of the delegation which had conducted talks with Britain, including Lt.-Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser and Major Abdel Aziz, both members of the Army's Revolutionary Council.

The officers spent an hour with Mr. Dulles at the U.S. Embassy. No announcement was made afterwards.

Mr. Dulles said in a statement he had tonight that his understanding of the Egyptian viewpoint was "enriched" by his coming here.

"We feel there is no substitute for face-to-face contact with the complex problems of mutual interest," the statement said. "We look forward to further talks."

**Pope Takes Up Call For East-West Talks**  
VATICAN CITY, Tuesday (Reuters). — The Pope today called on Eastern and Western powers to start a "frank and loyal discussion" and proclaimed the necessity and impartiality of the Catholic Church.

He said that talks between the Powers would not dawn that since war seemed "a real and imminent danger." It is at least the first and indispensable condition of peace, and it is his duty to urge the Powers to take any step towards its attainment.

Labour members who might otherwise have resented his firmness. It is not emphasized in official quarters today, nor is there any comment on the curious discrepancy in tone between his reference to General de Gaulle and those of Mr. Dulles yesterday.

**Sober Note**  
The fact that an unusually eloquent and powerful speech was largely devoted to what the Pope called "a frank recognition that the world had diminished into a state of chaos" into all public and private comment. Reaction to the speech was also inevitably affected by today's prominent report in the "Manchester Guardian" of a secret agreement between East Germany and Czechoslovakia signed on March 11. Under this agreement, the two governments are to coordinate their armed forces and raise them by 1954 to a total strength of a million men, of which 300,000 will be German. The present strength is 200,000 Czechoslovak and 100,000 German.

## Sharett Back in Time For Talks with Dulles Today

**British in Canal Zone Reported Digging In**  
PORT SAID, Tuesday. — British forces in the Suez Canal zone have started digging trenches at several points and set up a military guard at certain crossroads, eyewitnesses reported today. The moves were interpreted here as a direct consequence of Premier Churchill's speech in the Commons yesterday.

Trenches were dug near British camps at Port Said, Kantara and Ismailia, light tanks and infantrymen mounted guard at strategic intersections.

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**Crowded Two Days Of Meetings Scheduled**  
Preparations are complete for the reception of Mr. John Foster Dulles, American Secretary of State, Mr. Harold Stassen, Mutual Security Administrator, and their party, due at Lydda Airport today.

The Dulles party, to be met by Foreign Minister Sharett, and by Mr. Francis H. Russell, American Charge d'Affaires, and by representatives of the Israel Government, will lunch at Mr. Russell's residence and will later confer with the U.S. Embassy staff. Mr. Dulles and Mr. Stassen, and others of the party will be the guests of Foreign Minister Sharett at dinner.

Tomorrow, in Jerusalem, Mr. Dulles and Mr. Stassen will meet on the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister and the Minister of Commerce and Industry, and will be the guests of Prime Minister Sharett at lunch. Before leaving for Jordan, Mr. Dulles will meet the Press.

Unusual security precautions, thought to be unprecedented in this country, have been taken in Tel Aviv, Lydda and Jerusalem. Extra police guards have been on duty around the building housing the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv since last night.

The area around the Embassy, which is located at the corner of Sderot Rothschild and Rehov Nahlat Binyamina, will be closed this morning. The Tel Aviv office of The Jerusalem Post, housed in the same building, will be inaccessible, not even members of the paper's staff being permitted to enter.

Accompanying Mr. Dulles and Mr. Stassen are: Mr. Douglas MacArthur, Counselor of the Department of State; Mr. Henry A. Byrd, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern, Middle Eastern and African Affairs; Lt.-Col. Stephen J. Meade, Military Aide; Mr. Robert T. Matthews, Director of Mutual Security for Research, Statistics and Reporting; Mr. Robert L. O'Connor, Special Assistant to the Secretary; Mr. Fred L. Hudson, Special Assistant for NEA; Mr. Abdul Kadir, Mr. John H. Harter, and Mr. W.D.J. Goad, stenographers.

Senator Alexander Wiley, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that he could see "no particular harm" in Sir Winston's suggestion. But he did not feel that much good could come of a big-power meeting unless the Kremlin showed that they meant "business."

His opposite number in the House of Representatives, Mr. Dewey Short, said bluntly that he was "getting tired of our talking around Sir W. 10 Downing Street." Democratic Senator William Fulbright, member of the Foreign Relations Committee, called for American leadership "with some good horse-sense" to arrange talks with Russia.

State Department officials admitted that there was a difference of opinion with London. But said that it was not a "great split," adding that the Prime Minister was just more optimistic than the Americans about the change in Russia's attitude since the death of Stalin.

Observers in Moscow thought that Churchill's call would be more significant than Eisenhower's second "bid" for peace.

Some diplomats observed that Soviet leaders might be ready to confer with Sir Winston alone in order to lay the foundation for a subsequent enlarged meeting should the U.S. find it difficult to meet in accordance with the Churchill plan. (Reuters, UPI)



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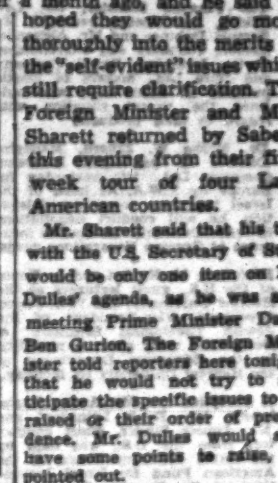
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**DUBEK**  
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NOW AGAIN BLENDED WITH MACEDONIAN TOBACCO  
FAMOUS FOR ITS QUALITY











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WEDNESDAY, May 23, 1956  
Year 56, 5715—Shevalet 56, 1313

THE Government and people of Israel welcome the visit to this country of the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, and the Mutual Security Administration.

Mr. Harold Stassen, and will await the outcome of their first-hand inquiry into national and regional problems with something more than curiosity. No dramatic decisions are to be expected. The occasion provides an opportunity for the Secretary of State to become acquainted with the leaders of Middle Eastern countries and to see for himself, if only in a most impressive manner, something of the characteristics of the States which, together, occupy an area of special significance to America and to the countries associated with her in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

It is recognized in responsible quarters here that Israel's interests internally and in relation to her Arab neighbours may be secondary in the Secretary of State's concern to other Middle Eastern questions such as the Anglo-Egyptian dispute over the Suez Canal. But there can be no doubt of the importance attached by Washington to the twin problems of regional development and stability, and therefore to such obstinate hindrances to stability and development as the refusal of the Arab States to make peace with Israel, the failure of all international efforts to far — to liquidate a refugee problem which has become a main internal irritant within the Arab countries and a fertile source of frontier tensions and disorder; and, thirdly, the perpetuation in the Arab States of an economic blockade of Israel which is not less damaging to the economy of certain of the Arab States themselves than to Israel.

The interdependence of political and economic problems is not open to doubt. It is exemplified in the presence of Mr. Stassen, Administrator of the Mutual Aid and Security Programme, in the Middle East with Mr. Dulles, Secretary of State. At the present moment this interdependence also embraces defence problems, for without an improvement in the economic conditions of certain Middle Eastern countries, and a relaxation of political tensions, there can be no effective regional defence system. To all three — economic development, political stability and the military defence of the area, Israel is willing to contribute to the maximum extent of her resources. She will not be willing to substitute, for this constructive aim, acts of appeasement designed merely to purchase the temporary favours of the Arabs.

Mr. Dulles needs no reminder that the State of Israel exists thanks not only to its own efforts but also to a resolution of the United Nations, and that the Arab refugee problem was created not because Israel went to war but because the Arab States tried by military means to undo the purpose of the U.N. resolution and to destroy the newborn freedom of the Jews. They were defeated and one of the consequences of their defeat was a refugee problem which they have done literally nothing to solve. It may be acknowledged here that it is beyond the resources of the Arab States in which the bulk of the refugees are quartered to solve the problem unaided. The State of Israel, therefore, would probably be willing, within or alongside effective international efforts, to assist in projects aimed at the same time at the economic development of the region and the alleviation of the refugee plight.

It will be the earnest desire of Israel's leaders to convince Mr. Dulles and Mr. Stassen of the importance of viewing Israel and the Middle East in the light of their needs rather than their enmities; and of facts rather than of illusions. The Arab illusion that Israel can be harried out of existence by economic blockade and frontier tensions, assisted by concessions to be forced upon this country to win Arab friendship at any price, should be confronted with the fact of Israel's stability, vigour and confidence, and her permanence as an element of progress and an indispensable factor of security in the Middle East. It is, perhaps, an irony of some promise that Mr. Dulles will meet Mr. Ben Gurion on the 25th anniversary of the day when — by the Western calendar — he proclaimed Israel's independence as a sovereign State, and at the validity of which was immediately acknowledged by the then President of the United States, and was defended and consolidated against the aggression of this country's neighbours.

## CAPTIVE IN KOREA (VIII) By Philip Deane

### ACROSS THE FRONTIER

WE crossed the Korean-Manchurian frontier on April 2, 1956. The Chinese control was not the slightest difficulty. A young English-speaking Chinese met us, welcomed us, and in a luxurious American-made car whisked us off to the best hotel in town. There we were greeted by Mr. Pyotr, a young Russian, who introduced himself as a member of the Russian Embassy in Peking. He was friendly, yet restrained, he made us feel we could call on him and that we need not fear any intrusion on his part. We had a wonderful night in a large communal bath with hot water. Several of soap and freshly laundered towels were provided, and we just let ourselves soak. In another part of the building a Chinese concert party was singing. Suddenly all of us redoubled our efforts to get ready for the Western male. We had to sing in our bath. Led by Bishop Cooper we went into verse after verse of "Who Killed Cock Robin?" and "Three Blind Mice." Finishing up with a deafening rendition of "Land of Hope and Glory." The Chinese concert party was silent.

That evening, in our luxurious quarters, we were driven to the well-kept Japanese-built railway station at Antung. We were expected. A procession of officials escorted us to a special car. It had a salon with deep soft armchairs—you must sit on the floor for nearly three years to be able really to appreciate an armchair. There were chicken and caviar and all sorts of drinks on the table. There were silent-footed chequered waiters, and there were inviting berths in tastefully decorated couples. Pyotr Pyodrovich, a young Russian, talked books, music, ballet, sport without once introducing the too familiar Soviet slang into his conversation. He was soothing—we were grateful. After a night in our frothy berths we arrived at Mukden, where we were whisked away again by enormous sedans to a well-appointed hotel. Rooms with private bathrooms, a paneled private dining-room, and any kind of food we could think of. Unfortunately, we did not yet know what we wanted, and we kept embarrassing our hosts by enquiring whether it was permissible for

us to have a bath, and whether we could really go into the neon-and-pickled barber shop for a shave.

As we were staying 36 hours, we asked to see the town, and we were politely explained to us that ours would be a "conducted tour." We were driven in lovely vehicles, slowly through the key districts of the Japanese-built part of Mukden. The old Chinese walls were being demolished. We were not shown antiquities. My guide said the New China was more interesting than the old China. At all street intersections, the small pavilions for the trade police were decorated with plaster pictures of doves, and attractive Chinese characters writing "peace."

New China

We passed many shops. Their windows were full of advertisements, posters, of advertisements. There were very few actual goods.

On the clean, well-lit streets, we saw a young girl, a girl of about 15, with a very beautiful face. She was walking alone, and she was looking at us. She was looking at us. She was looking at us.

Back in the hotel, the representative of a big department store brought us samples of their goods. They gave us a sample of their goods. They gave us a sample of their goods.

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## WOMEN AND UNEMPLOYMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST:—I am astonished that up to now our Government has not decided to dismiss all women whose husbands are also working, and to forbid the wives of government employees being employed elsewhere.

Such a measure was taken decades ago in European countries which suffered from unemployment. Yours etc., F. WASSERMAN, Jerusalem, April 22, 1956.

## NOISY NEIGHBOURHOOD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST:—Since Independence Day most people who live in the German Colony, Katamon, Greek Colony, Merhavia, and Kiryat Shimon have been deprived of their sleep and rest owing to the opening of Luma Park. The recorded so-called music and blare from the loudspeakers from 8 p.m. until midnight is difficult to describe.

Those who run the Luma Park must be made to realize that they cannot continue to disturb the much needed rest of their neighbours—a way must be found to put an end to the unbelievable noise. Yours etc., MAYA ORNI, Jerusalem, April 22, 1956.

## UNFAIR — On Friday, elected current is not supplied to the Givat Shaul Quarter, Jerusalem. It gives the whole town but the burden equally.

Yours etc., MAYA ORNI, Jerusalem, April 22, 1956.

## Basic Principles

In addition there is an Institute of Accountancy and a one year course for members of co-operatives. These activities were established under the auspices of the Ministry of Labour which is interested in imparting the basic principles of cooperative work to as many cooperative workers as possible and to train instructors for the new settlements.

The Ministry of the Interior helped to set up a department for the study of local government, a field in which trained people are needed. The school has recently started a branch in Haifa where 150 students have already signed on.

It goes without saying that the Institute has financial worries. To date only 10% of income was derived from grants and 90% had to be covered by tuition fees. And although the building is quite satisfactory, there is talk among teachers and students about the need for a place of their own for which plans are already being made. But the main worry of the teaching staff is the status of the institution: it is a topic which is of public interest.

The Law Council paid tribute to the standard of teaching by allowing the pupils to sit for Law Examinations. A number of foreign Universities have also acknowledged the school's academic standard. Several Government Departments send their

## Lord Mayor Elect

new life in the official in detail; the first thing that happened to him after his election was that five little girls, daughters of a Manchester Rabbi, called at their house and presented him with two large bouquets, as they felt sure that there would not be any at his new official residence. His future steward did not seem bewildered at catering for the new orthodox Jewish Lord Mayor: a Jewish kitchen, previously used only for washing vegetables would serve the purpose. His biggest worry seemed to be whether ritual diet was called kosher or no-sher, but was informed that it is called kosher nowadays. The steward also promised that there would always be a good supply of "Palestinian" wine.

One of the many tasks awaiting the new Lord Mayor is to attend the Coronation in Westminster Abbey and the following round of festivities and parties given by Her Majesty.

Mr. Moss has taken an active part in educational affairs, and it was his initiative that the Haifa Jewish Secondary School was founded. Under the guidance of Mr. Moss, the school's activities have been carried with the result that there were at times as many as 100 students in the school. Mr. Moss is now Lord Mayor, he is hoping to change during his term of office. Last year a honorary citizenship was conferred on him by Manchester University.

At this season's last chamber music concert at Bot Harole on Saturday the Polichuk Quartet again upheld its good reputation. Cooperation between members, balance of the instruments and perfect craftsmanship are the characteristic features of this ensemble. Debussy's String Quartet (No. 1 in C minor; op. 10) does not leave much to the performer's imagination since the French equivalents indicate speed and style of performance. The artists put so much of their own personality into the work that we got the feeling that the quartet could not be interpreted differently. Mozart's Quintet in E Flat Major (K. 407) for Horn (Levy), Viola (Polichuk), two Violas (Epigeborg and Steinberg) and Cello (Gregan) received a less inspired reading. Tchaikovsky's String Quartet (No. 2 in E Flat Minor; op. 30) closed the bill.

G. W. P.

## monthly tourist page Friday, page 7

A monthly feature especially written for visitors to Israel, including advertisements of where to visit and what to buy.

## THE JERUSALEM POST

"In a class by itself"

## TEL AVIV'S LAW AND ECONOMICS SCHOOL

### Studies in Social Science

PORT Mendenham Government employees for courses. But the bill to establish the Council of Higher Education tabled in the Knesset in 1953 did not mention it. Academic institutions recognized by the law are the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, the Technion in Haifa and the Weizmann Institute in Rehovot. There is a paragraph in the bill which will allow the new Council to approve some other academic institutions. This would give the Tel Aviv School of Law and Economics a chance, but the teaching staff is not content to bank on such a chance only: the teachers want the school included in the bill as a teaching institute. The issue will be decided when the bill which has been in Committee for a number of months comes up for the third reading, during the Knesset's present session.

Second University

The issue is complicated by endeavours to develop a second University in Tel Aviv. It is a controversial project. Those who claim that a country which is at present unable to support one University should refrain from founding a second have a strong argument. Particularly as not only the financial angle must be taken into account but also the supply of lecturers. Those who claim that there are many who would be able to study in Tel Aviv, but are unable to go to Jerusalem have also strong arguments in their favour. That the Tel Aviv School of Law and Economics would be a natural conversion of the Tel Aviv University is obvious. But perhaps the time is not ripe to make a decision on so complicated an issue. Nevertheless, the status of the Law School is an urgent problem.

That the school is a necessity has been proved beyond doubt. Of those who study law only a certain percentage will be called to the Bar. The others require legal training for their work in the Government, in administration, in the police and so on. The need for an Institute of Accountancy too is obvious. The study of the co-operative is of utmost importance to a country in which this system is predominant. And the number of students as well as the quality of the instruction is proved among other things by the fact that lecturers of the Hebrew University consider it a disgrace to be asked to come down to Tel Aviv regularly to teach. To obtain legal training under the new Law would put the school on the direct road to future development.

Basic Principles

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## monthly tourist page Friday, page 7

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## THE JERUSALEM POST

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